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CARCASSONNE.

"I never shall see Carcassonne."
So sang I once, when I had learned
From other lips those plaintive words,
And for a glimpse of it I yearned.
But now, behold, I tread its streets,
And see its airy towers of stone;
More famed than that the poet said,
I am at last in Carcassonne!

From Liman's clear and placid lake,
Along the blue and rapid Rhone,
Across the fields of fair Provence
With figs and olives overgrown,
The land of troubadours and song,
The land of pleasure and of sun,
The land of wine and vintage dance—
'Twas thus I came to Carcassonne.

Visions of wonder and romance!
Upon a rock above the plain
Rise walls and towers of other days,
That once defied the foes from Spain;
And then afar with purple peaks,
And others white as Patmos' throne,
There stretch the mighty Pyrennees—
'Tis this I see at Carcassonne.

Beneath these gates the years roll by
To where the dying royal saint,
By distant Nile was want to dream
Of this, his home beloved and quaint.
The present age is all-forgot—
All it has taught and it has done;
We live in ages of romance
Before the noble Carcassonne.

The bard who taught us this refrain
Said, "Well, each has his Carcassonne—
Some scene of bliss of which he dreams,
And which he fain would make his own."
But then he errs to say it's vain
To look for joy beneath the sun,
To tell us that few mortal men
Do ever see their Carcassonne.

O, no! this life is sad indeed
To most of those who run its race;
And yet, upon each weary path
There somewhere is a sunlit place;
The Father fond who shapes our lot
Does not so far forget his own,
But that for each some dream is met,
And each one sees some Carcassonne.

THE WHITE MAN.

One View of Him in the Old South and the New South.

Prof. Tillett, of the Vanderbilt University, has contributed an article to the *Century*, in which he claims that the "Old South," was slothful and indolent and her citizens "gentleman idlers" because of the curse of slavery. The Jackson *Clarion* prints a most excellent reply to Prof. Tillett from the pen of Mr. B. F. Ward. We give extracts from Mr. Ward's article as follows:

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No careful observer will, probably, deny that among the wealthy and fashionable classes at the North there is more idleness and extravagance, more folly and arrogance, more dissipation and vice, and a more impassable barrier between rich and poor than ever existed in the most opulent social circle of slaveholders. For however aristocratic they may have been they were always courteous and refined. In the North the tendency to divide society on financial lines has grown, with constantly increasing intensity, for more than a century, until now it is almost definitely established. The very rich and the very poor are as widely separated as Dives and Lazarus. In the Old South, on the contrary, there were processes constantly at work effecting a gradual and steady diffusion of wealth, which preserved, in a great measure, the homogeneity of society. Prominent among these agencies were the matrimonial alliances so often contracted between the families of the rich and poor. In fact, it was the rule for the active, intellectual, ambitious young men from the poorer families to marry the daughters of wealthy planters. Instead of attempting to restrain their allegiances, they were generally encouraged by wealthy parents with a view to preserving the physical and mental vigor of their families without sacrificing their estates. To employ a homely but expressive phrase, "brains and money were constantly combining" to build up and preserve in the Old South the finest society in the world, to the exclusion of those twin evils, the millionaire and the tramp. The fine moral and intellectual organization of Southern children has heretofore been largely due to the fact that their mothers were exempt from the hardships of physical drudgery and the depressing effects of impending want. The poorest man in the South supported his family with comparative ease, because of the gently rising gradations in society and the universal liberality of the stronger toward the weaker. How is it in those countries so long freed from the "curse of slavery," but where mechanical invention is progressively increasing the congestion of wealth and stimulating luxurious living among the rich, while it alarmingly swells the ranks of the hungry laborer, the Socialist and the pauper? Take Massachusetts, the hub of free schools, free labor and boasted intelligence, as a fair representative. The average expenses of laboring men, who are heads of families, in Massachusetts amount to $754.42, while their earnings average $558.68. In other words, the working man falls short of a support for his family $195.74, or 32 per cent. How is this supplemented? It is wrung from the toil of the mother and children, not through the discharge of the ordinary domestic duties of woman's sphere, but in the wages mill. One-third of the meagre support must be eked out by mother and tender children in order to keep the wolf and the sheriff from the door. In the great state of Massachusetts, the first to free her slaves and the last to surrender her traffic in them, only one workingman in a hundred owns a house, and 30,000 little children are the hirelings of the "nabobs."

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Now as to the intellectual inferiority of the "Old South," the memory of which so wrings the soul of the amiable professor. He makes the fatal admission that "before the war the South had more boys in college than the North," but begs the question by pleading that "they only went to school because it was the thing to do." A grave charge against the Southern youth, on which we challenge him to the proof. * He deposes that of all the books written by American authors 90 per cent. come from north of Mason and Dixon's line, and then asks, "What is the answer to this discreditable fact?" "Slavery," he reiterates, "the curse of slavery, with its slothful and enervating influences, rested like an incubus upon the intellect of the white men of the South." * * And yet we announce only what is susceptible of demonstration when we unhesitatingly declare that for more than a hundred years the grand march of the American intellect has been projected from Southern brains.

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The South has been the land of "enterprises of great pith and moment" rather than the nursery of scribblers. She made history for others to write and sell. She has carved with the sword the pathway of the pen, and made America the stronghold of the Anglo-Saxon race. The first resolutions declaring the right of the colonies to be "free and independent" were introduced into a Southern legislature by a Southern man. The first resolutions to the same effect were presented in the Colonial Congress by a Southern man, and took form and consistence in the Declaration of Independence under the matchless genius of still another Southern man. A Southern man led the patriot armies to victory and established the possibilities of the grandest nation on the earth. A Southern man was prime mover of the convention that framed the Constitution. When the Government had been created its organic law was still an unexplained book, a ponderous oar in unskilled hands. It was left for the greatest legal mind of the age, a Southern Chief Justice, to analyze and stamp upon it the construction which will be accepted as long as the Constitution is respected. A Southern man framed the ordinance for the organization and government of the great Northwestern Territofy, an instrument second in importance only to the Constitution of the United States. A Southern man was the author of the republican theory of popular government which prevailed during the sixty years of our greatest prosperity, peace and happiness. Of the fifteen Presidents of the Continental Congress eight were from slave States. [The writer goes on to state that from 1789 to 1853, 64 years, the slave States furnished, for 11 Administrations, 8 Presidents with combined terms of 52 years, to 3 Presidents from the free States for 12 years. Of 12 Vice Presidents, the slave States furnished 4. Under these 11 Administrations the slave States furnished 14 Secretaries of State, 11 Secretaries of War, 6 Secretaries of the Treasury, 9 Secretaries of the Navy and 8 Postmasters General. Of 55 Presidents pro tem. of the Senate the slave States supplied 39; of 39 Speakers of the House, 22; of 5 Chief Justices, the only 2 of great eminence; of 29 Associate Justices, 17; of 22 Attorney Generals, 14; of 185 public ministers to foreign nations, 99.] Without going further into exhaustive details, for which material is abundant and overwhelming, we affirm, without fear of decent denial, that along the lines of these fifty-two years are ranged all the broad and lofty conceptions of statesmanship, all the bold and fruitful enterprises, all the grand and comprehensive achievements from which have evolved the pride, the power and the glory of the American people.

The war of 1812 was scarcely less important in its results than the war of Independence. The one left us an embryonic nation; the other developed a full-grown power, wiping out the insults of twenty-five years, planting our flag upon the ocean and dissolving every doubt in the minds of foreign powers that we were a Government *de facto*, and entitled to a place in the front rank of nations. This war, we are told by a Northern historian, "was a Southern measure for the protection of Northern interests;" yet it was inaugurated and pressed to a triumphant issue under the administration of a Southern slaveholder, supported by a "solid South," in the face of the almost solid opposition of the free States. Who were the master spirits in that struggle? Such men as Clay, Calhoun, Monroe, Grundy, Lowndes and Crawford; while only five Senators north of the Delaware voted to sustain it.

In the gloomiest and most critical days of the conflict, New England, "who writes all the books," was holding a secession convention, denouncing the war and intriguing with the enemies of Great Britain. * * When the succes of the war had established its popularity in the free States, a Southern man formulated the financial policy which extinguished its immense debt in less than twenty years.

Under these same "slothful and demoralizing" auspices of slavery the great Indian wars were fought, their magnificent country opened to the white settlement, the savages removed and measures adopted for their civilization. Florida was acquired from Spain, and from France the Louisiana territory, comprising more than one million square miles, greater in extent and richer in resources than the whole territory of the then existing United States, and giving us the sole ownership of the Mississippi from its source to the Gulf. This one achievement, conceived and accomplished by a Southern President through the skill and courage of a Southern diplomatist, overshadows, in the vastness of its results, every national measure presented by Northern statesmanship or secured by Northern enterprise since the landing at Plymouth Rock. * * * *

The war for the independence of Texas and the administration of its Government by its Southern Presidents was another manifestation of the "slothful energies" of these "dependent idlers" and "overseers." The war with Mexico and the annexation of Texas were assailed by the free States with the same vehement opposition which they had presented to the last war with England; but a Southern President again held the helm; the pluck and patriotism of the "gentleman idlers" once more prevailed; and Columbia took into her embrace the young giant. * * This war, prosecuted by the enervated, non-progressive "overseers," gathered into the national domain also the Territory of New Mexico, itself larger than the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; extended the national boundary to the Pacific, and opened to the world the "golden gates" of California.

Mr. Tillett, in his haste to elevate the new South by degrading the old, forgets that most of the representative men of the new South—her Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet officers, Governors, judges, jurists, leading journalists, college professors, eminent divines and successful men of business in every line—were born and educated under the "curse of slavery." * *

BEAUTIFUL CREOLE WOMEN.

Good Features, Handsome Eyes and Beautiful Figures Their Heritage.

[New Orleans Letter in Omaha Republican.]

The aristocratic Creole lady is often a model for the imitation of her sex. She is an obedient and respectful daughter, a faithful wife and a devoted mother. She is soft of speech, and has a grace of manner which gives a charm to all she does. Well educated and accomplished, with keen wit, she makes a brilliant figure in society, but is, nevertheless, an excellent manager of her household, and gives a most careful supervision to every detail that will enhance the comfort of her lord. She looks diligently after the physical and intellectual welfare of her children, and especially are her daughters trained under her own eyes in all that goes to make a woman lovely in mind and person. Their tasks for school are conned by her side, their music lessons are practiced within her hearing, that she may detect the least false note. She shares in all their amusements, she is their companion, their confidante, their friend. They come to her with all their little hopes and fears, sure of her sympathy. When her daughter is grown the Creole matron blooms again into a rich second youth; her own girlhood is renewed in that of a child; they are scarcely mother and daughter any longer, but a pair of loving sisters. The young girl is educated in a convent and leads a secluded existence until she is launched into society, and then in the joyous life that bursts upon her she is always surrounded by the same watchful care that guarded her childhood. Young girls are not allowed to go into society without being accompanied by their mothers or some other married lady, as chaperone—one of the many Creole customs which has been generally adopted by the American residents of New Orleans.

These young girls are often wonderfully beautiful. Good features, handsome eyes and graceful figures combine to make them very attractive, their beauty being not infrequently Oriental in type, though the vivacity of their manners marks them as essentially French in character. Many Creole women are very accomplished. They have a skill in music and painting that is often artistic. In the literary clubs which society women have inaugarated of late years in New Orleans, the American ladies have been astonished to find the Creole ladies quite as well posted as themselves in English literature, while possessing a much greater knowledge of the literature of other countries. But an accomplishment still more attractive to the impecunious young man seeking matrimony is the exquisite taste with which these maidens fair will fashion their own gowns and bonnets when circumstances require them to make these things at home. The Creole women have inherited the French taste in dress, and in a greater degree than other Americans they regard the fiat of Paris as the supreme authority in all matters concerning the toilet. Also, the Creole women of all ages and of all classes are devout. Neither social engagements, nor weather, nor other obstacles are allowed to interfere with the discharge of their religious duties. Are they not somewhat superstitious? Some of them a little so, perhaps, in remembrance of voodoo stories told them in their infancy by old negro nurses.

A Negro Lynched.

One of the boldest pieces of work ever done in the way of making a heartless rascan pay the just penalty of his crime, was the lynching of Ben Hart, last Saturday night, near Tarboro, for a criminal assault upon the person of Miss Lizzy Speight. He was removed to the Williamston jail for safe keeping.

The facts concerning the lynching are as follows: A party of disguised men, armed with rifles, shot guns, pistols, &c., seized the engineer of a construction train that was standing at the Rocky Mount depot, on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. They forced the engineer to fire his engine up, and attaching two flat cars to the engine started for Williamston. The train stopped all along the road and took up men, the engineer says, until there were about 200 or 250 in the party. The engine carried no headlight and all was as dark and quiet as could be. When the train reached Williamston the party proceeded to the jail, battered down the door of the new, strong jail, broke three massive locks leading to the cell of Hart. They took the negro from the cell, bound him and marched to the waiting train. They were gone only about half an hour. As the train left town the officers made an effort—did all they could—we learn, to gather a sufficient number of citzens together to rescue the prisoner. The train, however, bore them swiftly away and a short while afterwards they passed quietly and swiftly through Tarboro. The train passed through Tarboro at about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The party rode beyond the town to a skirt of woods near the Fair grounds, where the negro made the assault upon the girl. There they hung him to a pine tree with a placard upon his breast bearing the following words:

"We hang this man, not in passion, but camly and deliberately, with a due sense of the responsibility we assume. We take executive power in this case and hang this man in accordance with the unwritten law of the land, because the written law provides no penalty adequate to the crime. And, be it understood, we who have done this act will repeat it under similar circumstances.

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE."

Preaching by Signs.

[Chicago News.]

The Episcopal service is always impressive, and when it has the mantle of perfect silence thrown around it, it is particularly so. There are about fifty deaf mutes in Chicago, who worship once a month in St. James' church, Cass and Huron streets. The Rev. A. W. Mann, himself a deaf mute, who has been nearly twelve years in the pulpit, is the rector, his field embracing the entire country bounded by the Alleghanies on the east, the Ohio river on the south, and Kansas on the west. Of the 36,000 deaf mutes in the United States, 3,000 are communicants in the various dioceses which the Rev. Dr. Mann ministers to.

"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve" was Dr. Mann's text recently. There was a prayer—silent prayer—offered by the fingers, while a piano in the room below pealed forth a Sabbath-school melody, joined by a hundred voices, but the noise did not disturb the silent worshippers. Then the litany was repeated, the congregation responding in pantomime concert—no choir, no organ, no music to stir the soul to religious thoughts. And then, when the rector had fairly launched out in his sermon, and from appearances was growing eloquent, the wife of Dr. Vibbert came into the room with her large Bible class of young ladies, and the noise that usually attends such exercises was begun, but the discourse went on unceasingly, the fingers of the Rev. Dr. Mann jerking and jumping and clutching and gesticulating with almost lightning rapidity. His auditors watched their movements with the most intense interest, their faces sometimes clouded as if listening to the description of some horrible thing, and then again an expression of joy would seem to follow some dexterous movement of the silent preacher. When he had delivered himself of some eloquent peroration the rector would stop a moment, presumably giving his observers time to comprehend, and then he would beat the palm of his left hand with the clinched fist of the right several times, and this he would follow by several reflective nods of the head, as if signifying "yes, yes; that is it," or "that is true."

Mad Battles for Life—Awful Tragedy at a Wholesale Baptism in the Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Star.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—At noon to-day several thousand people assembled on the river bank at the head of Lizard street to witness the baptising of several new converts in the river by Elder Williams, of Mount Zion Baptist Church (colored). The baptising was done in the shallow water of a slip between two wharves. Along the edge of one of the wharves ran a stout wooden railing. Crowded against the railing were between 80 and 100 white and colored people, principally children under 13 years of age. Two thousand people occupied the remaining part of the wharves and in the river several hundred people were viewing the ceremonies from skiffs.

In the midst of the baptising pressure against the railing was so great that it gave way and about 100 people were precipitated into the river. In the descent they struck the skiffs and some ten or fifteen of these were overturned and their occupants thrown into the water.

Indescribable scenes followed. The water was alive with struggling and drowning men, women and children, who fought each other savagely for the possession of overturned boats.

One of the dripping victims would drag himself into a boat only to have it overturned by another seizing the gunwale and frantically struggling to gain possession of the frail craft. As the railing went down the people in the skiffs and on the shore were panic stricken and for a few minutes could do nothing. The more timid of the boatmen plied their paddles and left the scene, while negroes on the bank screamed in terror and filled the air with groans and supplications to God.

A few seconds later a number of skiffmen forced their boats right into the midst of the people, in their eagerness to rescue some of the drowning. These boats were seized by half a dozen people at a time and quickly capsized. Cool-headed ones remained out at the edge of the struggling mass and drew fifteen or twenty persons from the water.

Others were rescued by those on shore who held out broken pieces of timber, and still others made their way to the shallow water between the two wharves. Several, however, were carried out into the stream and sank. Several people are known to have been drowned and the police place the total number of lives lost as high as fifty.

The Dude and the Bear.

Under the Inter-State Commerce law a dog cannot ride on the elevated road, but this does not apply to other wild or domestic animals.

That is the reason that a dude yesterday, accompanied by a young bear, weighing forty pounds, successfully evaded the ticket taker and rode down town on one ticket.

The dude wore one of those short-waist ck and sewed-off ulsters, commonly called Norfolk jackets, but the cub wore nothing but an air of defiance.

The two sat down near each other, but the bear was restless. Finally he jumped up on the seat near a lady who was riding down town, and she went into another car. There wasa good deal of room then near the dude, but nobody wanted any of those seats.

There ought to be some ruling on this question of bear transportation. It is a matter that interests all of us. Can wild beasts and reptiles be classed as people, while dogs are ruled out? Can a man accompanied by a small dog be barred out while the owner of an elephant or an active hornet's nest may take his property with him on his journey?

Here was a clear case of a wild beast whose youth alone prevented his eating people, for he looked hungry enough to eat the hind legs of a railroad frog.

The question to be submitted to the Inter-State Commission is whether the railways by thus leaving down the bars are not, as common carriers, to admit a gentleman accompanied by a pet hyena, a goat, an alligator or a rhinoceros. Unjust discrimination cannot be made to the prejudice of anyone.

It is to be hoped, however, that further complications may be avoided by leaving the bears at home, and if owners can tear themselves away from their bears during business hours and leave them at home, it will do much to restore travel to its normal condition.

BILL NYE.

Water Did the Business.

Wife (with newspaper) to husband: Here is another forcible temperance lecture. (Reads): "Young Spillers got into a boat and was shoved out into the river, and as he was intoxicated, he upset the boat, and fell into the river and was drowned." Now, sir, addressing her husband, if he had not drunk whiskey he would not have lost his life.

Husband—Let me see. He fell into the river, didn't he?

Wife—Of course he did.

Husband—Didn't die until he fell in?

Wife—James, you are positively silly. Of course he didn't die until he was drowned.

Husband—Then it was the water that killed him.

There is a long haul and a short haul, but there doesn't seem to be any haul together.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE WAR.

From Memorial Address at Wilmington of Mr. H. A. London of Pittsboro.

"While as Southerners we are justly proud of all Confederate soldiers, yet as citizens of this State we have a peculiar pride in those from North Carolina. No State in the Southern Confederacy did its duty more faithfully than North Carolina, and no soldiers in the Confederate army fought more bravely or suffered more heavily than did the troops from the "Old North State." Without wishing to draw invidious comparisons or detract in anything from the glory won by the Confederate soldiers, yet upon this occasion I must be pardoned for briefly calling particular attention to some of the exploits of North Carolina's soldiers. At the beginning of the war the white population of North Carolina was only 629,942, and yet she furnished to the Confederate army nearly 125,000 soldiers. In other words, one-fifth of North Carolina's entire white population were in the Confederate army! The total number of soldiers in the Confederate army was about 600,000, so, then, North Carolina furnished ONE-FIFTH of all the troops that constituted the Confederate army! North Carolina's troops consisted of 66 regiments of infantry, 7 of cavalry, 3 of artillery, and 6 battalions of infantry, 7 of cavalry and 4 of artillery. While we refer with pride to the large number of troops furnished by our State, we recall with still greater pride their unsurpassed valor and heroism. Always placed at the post of greatest danger—in the front in every assault and protecting the rear in every retreat—the soldiers of North Carolina on every battle-field immortalized themselves and their State. In the first battle of the war—at Big Bethel, on the 10th of June, 1861—North Carolina troops under D. H. Hill gallantly repulsed the Federal troops under Beast Butler: and on the historic hills at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, 1865, North Carolina troops under the gallant Grimes were the foremost in the last charge and fired the last volley.

In every battle fought and victory won by the glorious old Army of Northern Virginia, North Carolina soldiers were the heaviest sufferers. In the seven days' battle around Richmond, in the summer of 1862, there were 92 Confederate regiments, and 46 of them were from North Carolina, and more than half of the killed and wounded were our brave North Carolinians. At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, there were ten North Carolina brigades, and of all the Confederates there killed or wounded one-half were from North Carolina. On the fatal field of Gettysburg North Carolina had 38 regiments and two battalions, and the dead Confederates found farthest in the Federal lines on Cemetery ridge were North Carolinians. At Reams' Station, in August, 1864, after the first efforts of the Confederates to dislodge the enemy had failed, the three North Carolina brigades of Cooke, McRae and Lane—consisting of only 1,750 men—were ordered to the charge, and so successful were they that they not only routed the enemy but captured 2,100 prisoners. At Spottsylvania in May, 1864, Ramseur's brigade immortalized itself by a charge, for which General Lee in person thanked them, telling them that "they deserved the thanks of the country—they had saved his army." During the whole war no body of troops suffered more heavily in any one engagement than did the 5th regiment at Williamsburg, the 4th regiment at Seven Pines, the 3rd regiment at Sharpsburg, the 26th regiment at Gettysburg and the 27th regiment at Bristoe Station. At Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, 1862, the Fifth North Carolina regiment, whose colonel was your distinguished townsman—Duncan K. McRae—lost in killed, wounded and missing 197 out of 240. At Seven Pines, on the 31st of May, 1862, the 4th regiment, commanded by the "bravest of the brave"—Bryan Grimes—went into battle with 25 officers and 520 non-commissioned officers and privates, and of that number every officer, except one, and 462 men were either killed or wounded.

At Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, 1862, the glorious old Third Regiment—of which Wilmington is so justly proud—went in with 520, and lost 330, mostly in the short space of an hour and a half. Out of its 27 officers, 24 were killed or wounded, among the latter being its gallant commander, Col. W. L. DeRosset. In the first day's fight at Gettysburg the Twenty-Sixth Regiment lost 549 men out of 800, including its youthful Colonel—the gallant Harry K. Burgwyn. In this regiment were two companies from Chatham county, which went into that battle with 165 men and lost 157. We doubt if there was such a loss in any other companies in any other battle of the war. At Bristoe Station, on the 13th of October, 1863, the two North Carolina brigades of Cook and Kirkland made one of the bloodiest charges of the whole war—one regiment alone (the Twenty-Seventh) in less than half an hour losing 291 out of 426. I could mention numerous other instances of the heavy losses suffered by North Carolina troops, if your patience were not already exhausted. But enough has been cited to prove that there were charges made by North Carolina troops during the late war as gallant, as daring, as bloody and as self-sacrificing as the world-renowned charge of the immortal "six hundred" at Balaklava!

PROTECTION FOR MEN.

A Bill Recently Introduced in the Montana Legislature.

[Helena Independent.]

Apropos of the consideration of the woman's property rights act, is submitted the following bill, introduced by representative Buskett during the closing hours of the Legislature. It was passed under suspension of the rules, and went to the Council, where it was variously apportioned out to special committees, and finally referred back to the House with the recommendation that it be translated into the Missouri language:

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF MARRIED MEN.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Montana:

Whereas, during the present session of the Legislature, sundry, numerous and divers bills have been passed looking to the improvement of the condition of married women, defining their rights and clothing them as nearly as possible with the legal rights and attributes of men; and

Whereas, under the laws above metioned, married women may sue and be sued, may hold and own property in their individual right, separate and apart from their husbands; therefore, be it

Resolved—Section 1. That hereafter it shall be a misdemeanor for any married woman to purchase a new bonnet, a silk dress or a sealskin saeque unless she first obtain a written order from her husband, and shall further have given him an indemnifying bond for the payment of the same.

Sec. 2. That in consideration of extra rights, privileges and immunities heretofore mentioned, it shall hereafter be lawful for any husband to be out at least three times a week until 12 o'clock at midnight, and if any married woman shall utter any complaint, she shall be punished by being prohibited from making any comment upon the bonnet of the lady who occupies the front pew in church.

Sec. 3. In addition to the three nights above provided, married men may be permitted to attend lodge on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights, respectively, of each week, and said lodges are hereby permitted to keep open until 2 o'clock A. M., and any lady who shall lock the front door, or leave the baby carriage in the hall, or put out the lights prior to 2 o'clock A. M., shall be denied the privilege of gossiping with any other lady for the period of six months.

Sec. 4. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any married woman to do any of the following acts more than twice in one day, to-wit:

1. To pull out more than one handful of hair at a time.
2. To strike him with a rolling pin more than seventeen times in succession.
3. To throw hot water on him.
4. To throw more than one flat-iron at a time.

Sec. 5. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any married woman to get to bed without having first thoroughly warmed her feet.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST IN A MEXICAN STATE.

Villages Wiped Out—Ashes Half Bury a Town.

STOCKTON, Cal., May 8.—Horrifying reports of loss of life by volcanoes and earthquakes in northwestern Mexico and near the American border have been received here. The State of Sonora appears to have had a terrible visitation. A native of Guaymas, Mex., who arrived here today, furnishes fresh details of the earthquake of May 3. After the shock, or rather succession of shocks, huge fissures in the earth's crust opened in many places, in which houses with their occupants, trees and boulders disappeared. Many residences, mostly of the adobe class, were demolished and whole families killed while trying to escape. It was a day and night of slaughter.

To add to the terror of the scene two volcanoes appeared in the range of mountains in the vicinity of Bahispe. That little town is reported to have escaped the terrible eruption, while the village of Montezuma was literally wiped from the face of the earth. On the night of May 4 great streams of molten lava poured down the rugged mountain sides and inundated the streets of the doomed village. Houses were quickly licked up and burned like feathers in a roaring furnace, while stone structures fared but little better. In less than an hour Montezuma was obliterated, and 160 persons found graves in the boiling sea of fire.

The almost trackless forests were ignited and burned with resistless fury, making a conflagration of appalling proportions and unequalled magnificence, the whole being distinctly visible from the waters of the bay many miles away. At Oputo great havoc was caused by the earthquake. Buildings were shaken from their foundations and many people buried in the ruins. Over a score of bodies, mangled and bruised almost beyond recognition, have been removed and many more people are missing. It is hoped and believed, however, that some of them may have found safety in flight.

Other towns and hamlets in the path of the earthquake were badly damaged. At Gusabar five persons were burned alive, while at Granadas three others met a similar fate. Probably thirty men, women and children were seriously if not fatally injured in the last named place. Portions of Bahispe are nearly burned by ashes from the volcano, which, at last accounts, was still vomiting its death-dealing rivers of fire. The remaining inhabitants in the afflicted section of the State have fled in all directions and the spot is now deserted and desolate.

How Judge Gaston, of North Carolina, Died.

[Sunny South.]

Secretary Dobbin, of North Carolina, used to narrate with great feeling the death bed scene of Judge Gaston. Surrounded by a few of his chosen friends, who were at his bedside at the first intimation of a danger to which he was insensible, he was relating with great playfulness the particulars of a convivial party at Washington City, many years before, and spoke of one who on that occasion avowed himself a "free thinker" in religion. "From that day," said Judge Gaston, "I always looked on that man with distrust. I do not think that a free thinker may not be an honorable man; that he may not form high motives of scorn to do a mean act; but I dare not trust him. A belief in an overruling Divinity who shapes our ends, whose eye is upon us, and who will reward us according to our deeds, is necessary. We must believe and feel that there is a God, all wise and"—raising himself and seeming to swell with the thought—"Almighty!" There was a sudden rush of blood to the brain and his spirit was gone! Not a groan pained the ear of his agonized friends.

There is a man in Wellington so short that when he is ill he doesn't know whether he has the headache or corns.

The Racket Store!

WITH ITS

LIVE CASH VALUES,

Is Marching STEADILY TO THE FRONT!

Upon our bargains will be found figures that will tell you more plainly than we ever can that the principle we adhere to is that of right and justice.

The almighty dollar is cutting its way through the very centre of *time*. Day by day the cries of distress are heard from North, South, East and West, of houses tottering, crumbling, gone—sunk beneath the crushing weight of King Credit's exhorbitant demands, and with them go others, and when the wrecks are cleared, the damage reckoned, it is found that all has been swept away. Even the 10 per cent. which invariably goes on and which it was thought would bridge the difficulty, sinks into insignificance. Who can tell the waste attached to such a system as that of credit? Those who deal with it should never lose sight of one fact: that they must pay for those who never pay. Can you afford to do it in times such as these, when crops are poor and money scarce? King Credit will bind your energies in chains of iron; forsake him while yet you may.

Do you think you can afford to pay 20 cents for what should cost you 10? You have been supporting a system whose motto is, "Take 10 cents if you can't get more, but if you can get more, take it." Do you think that such a principle as that can ever result in good to any one?

THE CREDIT SYSTEM IS A CURSE,

and we are here to fight it down. Will you lend your aid in such a work? We cannot succeed without it. Your support, which we so earnestly solicit and appreciate, is the trusty blade with which we propose to conquer.

Who, we ask you, is entitled to the credit, if to-day you can buy from your merchants that which ten days since would have cost you from 10 to 25 per cent. more, and even then when you have been led to believe for weeks and months past that you were buying "at cost?" Is it not the fact of the Racket Store's presence here that secures you this enjoyment—a position which you surely would not occupy but for this fact? Should you support those who accord you your dues from a sense of justice, or should you support those who do so at the bayonet's point? We leave these facts in your hands. Think upon them. Our stock is being replenished every few days, and we invite an early and repeated call. We will receive this week a large lot of

Shoes, Hats, Piece Goods, &c.

Don't fail to see them, as the advantages that will be afforded you cannot be equalled.

Very Respectfully submitted

TO THE CASH TRADE ONLY.

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.,

New York office 466 Broadway. Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 24

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 19, 1887.

THE ISSUE.

The resolutions of the Republican Convention in Kentucky are pronounced for protection, and it is evident that the next issue between the two great parties will be protection on one hand and tariff for revenue on the other. In the last Presidential campaign the fight was, in a measure, warded off by the cry, "Turn the Rascals Out," but as there is now none to turn out, it can be warded off in no other way than by the cry, "Keep the Rascals Out." But the issue is made, and the Democratic party stands ready to meet it. The Republican party is counting largely upon a few of the Southern States to join forces with them upon the issue of protection. Sherman and Blaine are ready now to risk their all upon the issue, and it is well for the Democratic party to fall into line and be ready for the fight, and pronounce at once for revenue reform, for the most important plank of the Democratic party, as it was in the last election, will be out and out for tariff for revenue only. We are for protecting labor, not monopolies. The tariff should be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, and not one to wring from the people their hard-earned gains.

In 1880 the number employed in manufacturing was about 2,738,895, or say 3,000,000. There are six times more people engaged in all other business pursuits, and double, at least, in farming. So if we were to grant that protection protects, which we cannot, then would it be fair for the greater number to pay tribute to the lesser? Besides, it is very strange to us, if protection is so great a benefit to the laboring classes, that they are forever dissatisfied. Why these strikes? Why are they so poor and discontented? Are they deprived of the benefits of protection, and are the only ones benefited the capitalists? There is evidently some relief needed which protection has failed to give. One thing it has done—grievously burdened the people with unnecessary taxation and locked up in the vaults of the United States Treasury the money which should to-day be used as a circulating medium for relieving the wants of the oppressed farmer. The issue will be made, and we do not fear the result if the people are kept informed.

LYNCHING.

The OBSERVER is not in sympathy with those who take the law in their own hands. We wish to see the law upheld. But the recent case at Tarboro is an exception, for when a young school girl was rescued from the clutches of an inhuman wretch, the law could not have inflicted the deserved punishment. Consequently, as a protection to our women and as a terror to other brutes of like passions and tendencies, the action of the men who did the lynching is not to be condemned. The beast, for he was nothing less, was deserving of death, and a speedy one, and he received his deserts.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners have now completed their exhaustive inquiries in the South, and the report is that the testimony was almost unanimous for the suspension of the fourth section. The matter is almost too intricate for us to attempt to discuss. There are many reasons why our people should be in favor of its suspension, but we would like to ask what effect the enforcement of the law would have upon our farmers. Would it not enable them to raise corn, bacon, &c., &c., and instead of getting our supplies from the West—our distant smoke-house and corn-crib—give them an opportunity to compete with these people? We are not wise enough to say it would, but we simply ask the question in the interest of the farmer, upon whom our prosperity depends. Who can answer?

The New York *Herald* proposes the names of Grover Cleveland and Henry W. Grady for the next Presidential ticket. It says: "The Democratic party can now very well afford to name a Southerner for the Vice Presidency, and it may strengthen the ticket by doing so."

The *Herald* seems desirous of naming the ticket for the South. It would have been well, perhaps, to have made the remarks without suggesting the names. We think there are a great many better men than Mr. Grady (who may be a good man for all we know, but his name would hardly stand beside Carlisle or Fitz Hugh Lee).

The death of Justice Woods now gives the President an opportunity to appoint a good Southern Democrat on the Supreme Court Bench. Politics ought not to have anything to do with it, but it has, and of late years very decidedly. Justice Fields is now the only Democrat on the bench, and at last he will have company. There is much speculation in regard to the appointment. It is presumed that it will be from the South—either Attorney-General Garland, or J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, or perhaps Senator Gibson, of Louisana; time will decide.

Electric Light.

[For the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 18, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have kindly, on several occasions, mentioned favorably our Electric Light enterprise, I would ask you to publish the following few facts in regard to the prices, terms, &c., offered by the company here in order to disabuse the minds of many of our fellow citizens who seem to think that we are "monopolist," &c., &c.

I have before me the prices charged for the same light and service in several other places, and a comparison with them plainly shows the liberality of the company here to its patrons. In New York the price is 75 cents per night or $22.50 per month; Baltimore 60 cents per night or $18 per month; Raleigh $15 per month; Wilmington $15 per month; Charlotte $15 per month; New Orleans $14 per month; Durham $10.50 per month; Fayetteville $5.50 per month, or nearly one third less than any other place on record.

It is true that we use water power in place of steam, but that is the good fortune of the company, and I think that when they give their patrons the entire benefit of such saving that they should be commended instead of being accused of "extortion." Now as to its comparison with gas, I have only to say that when you compare a small establishment that has only been using three or four gas jets getting 50 or 60 candle power with one of our 1200 candle power lights, that the gas bills will perhaps be less, as 50 candle power light ought to be cheaper than 1200 candle power 24 or times as much light, though the fact is that we only charge twice as much for 1200 candle power light for six hours, that 50 candle power gas costs for two hours, and that if they would burn 50 candle power gas for six hours against our 1200 candle lamps, that we would give 24 times as much light for 33⅓ per cent less money per night. The following comparison will show the actual difference between the cost of the two lights per hour to a person needing much light; 60 gas jets 20 candle four foot burners will give 1200 candle light, and use 240 feet of gas per hour and costs at 35 cents per 100—84 cents; one are lamp 1200 candle power at $5.10 per month on a basis of three hours per night will cost per hour only six cents, or 1-14th of the amount charged for gas. Now the gas can be more evenly distributed than our light, and is often the most convenient, and in such cases it should be used. They have a plant here and should be patronized. I only make this statement to show to some folks that they don't know what they are talking about, and to remind them that less talk would show more intelligence. There is room enough here for both of us, and I have faith enough in our people to believe that they are not yet prepared to say that Fayetteville cannot support an enterprise that costs one-third less than in any of her sister communities. At any rate the *Electric Light has come to stay*, and to give satisfaction if at all possible. With thanks for your kind notices in the past,

Yours,
JAS. D. MCNEILL,
Manager Fay. E. L. & P. Co.

Davidson College—Her Fiftieth Year—Her Commencement in June.

[For the Observer.]

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C., May 6, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—Among your readers are many old students of Davidson who feel an interest in all that concerns their Alma Mater. But perhaps some have forgotten the fact that this is the fiftieth year of her existence, and that the approaching Commencement will be the day for a grand reunion of Davidson's sons throughout the South. The Faculty and students will do all they can to make the occasion a pleasant one. The Literary Societies have not elected a speaker for Commencement day, as quite a number of distinguished alumni are expected to be present, and short speeches from them will be much more interesting.

The Phi Society has elected Dr. J. A. Hodges to deliver the alumni address. We hope that he will accept, for many of the boys are anxious to hear him. In former years only the members of the Society were allowed to hear these addresses, but last Commencement the Tuesday evening exercises were opened to the ladies. Wednesday evening the Representatives will speak, and Thursday, 16th, will be Commencement day proper. The Senior class have chosen Mr. E. L. Siler for their respondent. He is the gentleman that said so many good things about the people of Cumberland in an editorial in the *College Magazine*.

Dr. McKinnon was not improved much by his trip to Georgia, but is still in feeble health.

STUDENT.

Fayetteville in Durham—Dots from the Busy "Hub" of the "Golden Belt"

[For the Observer.]

DURHAM, N. C., May 9, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the Board of Town Commissioners, held Tuesday evening, 3rd inst., Mr. George W. Woodward was reelected Town Clerk. This will make his third year in office. Mr. C. C. Taylor was reelected Town Commissioner in the municipal election held Monday, May 2, and at the first regular meeting of the new Board was made chairman (for the second time) of the Street Committee. Both of the above parties were formerly residents of your town.

Durham is now lighted by twenty-three electric lights. Water-works and a street railway are now in process of erection, and before the 1st of June we expect to hear that work has been commenced on the Durham & Lynchburg railroad.

CIVIS.

Dunn Items.

[For the Observer.]

Cotton hoes are now saleable.

Dunn is said to have nineteen young men for each young lady.

Messrs. Williams & Parker, contractors for grading Main street across the railroad, have nearly completed their job, which adds much to the looks of that part of the town.

Mr. Jas. Pearsall is building a large and handsome dwelling on the south of railroad street.

Messrs. Kivett & Johnson are erecting a commodious business house on East Main street.

It is rumored that we will have a newspaper very soon.

Messrs. Thames & Bros. have lumber and brick on their lot to rebuild, where they were burned out some time ago.

Mr. J. L. Scarborough has nearly completed his large store on Front street.

The bulletin board of town ordinances posted on the Public Square, draws quite a crowd.

JUNIUS.

Dunn, N. C., May 17, 1887.

Coal in North Carolina.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Mr. Cabell Hairston, of Walnut Cove, North Carolina, is here for the purpose of bringing to the attention of capitalists the coal deposits of that place, in order that means may be secured to develop it. He reports that the vein is rich, lies near the surface, from two to seven feet thick and ten or twelve miles long. The coal is semi-bituminous, being harder than the Pocahontas coal, and burns freely in grates, stoves and blacksmith shops. The Legislature of North Carolina has made an appropriation of $1,000 to begin the development of this rich bed of coal, which is an earnest of the faith the people of that State have in its value. There are also deposits of magnetic iron ore and lime near by.

Alford Taborn, the colored man who attempted to commit a rape on the wife of a prominent physician near Knapp of Reeds, in Granville county, while the lady's husband was away, he professing to be her husband, was tried and convicted of burglary at Granville Superior Court last week. The jury was composed of ten negroes and two white men. He was sentenced to be hanged June 18th. A brother of Tabor has been arrested on suspicion of burning the town on the 15th of March.

The Knights of Labor at Lynchburg, Va., have nominated two tickets.

STATE NEWS.

Durham does not owe a cent, and has $25,000 in the treasury.

The membership of the State Teachers' Assembly now numbers nearly two thousand.

Bishop Key, of Georgia, will preside over the next session of the North Carolina Conference.

The railroad at Carthage, it is thought, will be completed by August 1st. The road is only ten miles long.

Capt. Southerland, of Wilmington, owns the coach which belonged to Ex-President Tilden. It cost when new $2,000.

We are glad to learn that Mr. H. A. James, who was so seriously wounded at the Clinton celebration, has almost entirely recovered.

The Episcopal Convention, the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Farmers' Institute and the Cattle Show were the attractions in Raleigh last week.

The Goldsboro Rifles and the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, of Charlotte, have abandoned the intention of attending the Encampment at Washington City.

Raleigh, Wilmington, Newbern, Smithfield and Greensboro celebrated the 10th of May, but in some places the custom was abandoned. We are sorry for it.

The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Samuel McD. Tate, of Morganton, N. C., to be examiner to the National banks in the States of North Carolina and Virginia.

W. H. Blount, Esq., of the *Wilson Mirror*, has received fourteen invitations to deliver literary addresses at various commencements. He is one of the most popular orators of the day.

The plug tobacco factory of Corbett, Patton & Co., of Durham, was destroyed by fire on the 11th. Nothing was saved. Loss $16,000; insurance about $12,000. Supposed to have been struck by lightning.

The N. C. State Guard now numbers 1,178 men and officers, and is entitled to about $10,000 annually of ordnance stores from the War Department, Congress having voted $400,000 for arming and equipping the militia.

The North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners will meet at Morehead City, on the first Tuesday (7th) of June, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice Dentistry in this State.

Gov. Scales has made the following selections from the trustees of the University to compose the Board of Visitors: Messrs. N. H. D. Wilson, Julian S. Carr, Chas. Cooke, W. H. S. Burgwyn, Will H. Chadburn, Charles B. Thomas and J. L. Stewart.

Wilmington now claims a population of 22,000. We have no doubt of it. We visited the city in December (after several years' absence) and the growth of the city and population was a wonder to us. If, now, it could only be the terminus of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, it would increase more and more.

Lumberton *Robesonian*: During the storm on Friday evening last, two colored boys near Floral College were overtaken by the rain, and took refuge under a tree. One of them climbed up the tree and hid himself in the foliage; the other remained on the ground. Subsequently the tree was struck by lightning, and strange to say the boy under the tree was killed while the boy up the tree escaped uninjured.

The Diocese of North Carolina, in their seventy-first annual Convention, assembled in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, May 11th, Bishop Lyman calling the Convention to order. Rev. A. S. Smith, D. D., was unanimously re-elected President. Among many of its acts, we note that a committee was appointed to devise a plan for establishing an Asylum of Mercy, for the reception of fallen women who wish to lead a new life.

A grand ball complimentary to the class of 1887 will be given in Gymnasium Hall of the State University, at Chapel Hill, June 23. The managers are: Frank M. Parker, Jr., chief; W. E. Borden, Henry Johnston, H. G. Wood, A. C. Shaw, J. W. Wilson, Jr., Henry W. Scott. Honorary managers: Dr. Eugene Grissom, Hon. Aug. S. Seymour, Hon. Frederick Philips, Col. T. M. Holt, Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Maj. J. T. Morehead, Col. Frank Coxe. Music by Kessnick's band.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, held at Raleigh last week, it was decided to hold its next session at Greensboro. The following are the newly elected officers: Grand Master, W. A Bobbitt, Oxford; Deputy Grand Master, Rev. J. H. Cordon, Wilson; Grand Warden, Dr. Jno. H. Pool, South Mills; Grand Secretary, B. H. Woodell, Raleigh; Grand Treasurer, R. J. Jones, Wilmington. Appointed officers: Grand Marshal, N. R. Richardson, Smithfield; Grand Conductor, W. T. West, Hamilton; Grand Guardian, Jonathan White, Greenville; Grand Herald, E. T. B. Glenn, Fayetteville; Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. H. Stubbs, Greensboro.

State *Chronicle*: A case of general interest to hotel keepers in this State, touching the liability of merchants for board of their "drummers," was decided by Judge Clark at the last term of Anson court. A drummer for a Northern house had run up quite a large bill at a Wadesboro hotel, and failing to pay, the landlord attached his case of samples. This was resisted on the ground that the case was not the property of the drummer but of his "house," and not liable. Judge Clark held that the case of samples could be held for the board bill. The question is one of general interest, and goes up to the Supreme Court.

The Orange *Observer* says that last Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, Pat Brewer, Jesse Harris and Frank Kirby, made an attempt to get out of jail. It seems that the jailor, Mr. Joseph C. Latta, went to the jail for the purpose of allowing Brewer's wife to see her husband. The prisoners caught the jailor and held him. Some of the prisoners ran down the steps to the door, but could not get out, as the door had been locked on the inside and the key hid before the jailor went up stairs. The noise and confusion was heard by night watchman Roach, and he hurried to the jail. Other help was soon on hand, and the prisoners were put back in their cell. Brewer, Harris and Kirby are all colored. They were convicted at the last term of our court for the killing of student Freeze at Chapel Hill. They were sentenced to the penitentiary, and appealed to the Supreme Court.

Florida is still voting for Senator, with no better hopes of success.

Inter-State Farmers' Encampment.

[From the Manufacturers' Record.]

Under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina an Inter-State Farmers' Encampment will be held at Spartanburg, S. C., from August 2d to 6th inclusive. The object of this gathering is mainly to bring the farmers of these five States together that by means of personal intercourse, an examination of the most improved farm appliances, and addresses upon the most important subjects relating to the advancement of agriculture, there may be found a stimulus to renewed exertions in the improvement of the farming interests of the South. The commingling of many thousand farmers at such a place, where there will be so much to learn, must undoubtedly be productive of great good. The improvement of the methods of cultivation, the diversification of farm products, and many other things which would materially add to their prosperity, will be strongly impressed upon those who attend this encampment, if the plans of its managers are fully carried out. It is proposed to have extensive exhibits of farm machinery, and it is also desired that full displays of minerals of all kinds will be made, as it is thought that many Northern and Western people will attend for the purpose of studying the resources of the South.

MARRIED.

In this town on the 11th inst., by Rev. A. L. Phillips, of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. H. S. McPherson to Mrs. Maggie I. Jackson, daughter of Mr. Thos. J. Jordan.

DIED.

In Wilmington at early dawn on Monday, May 9th, after a week's illness, Mrs. Mary Anna Burr, wife of Col. James G. Burr.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consuption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in in all Throat Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by B. E. Sedberry.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
feb 24, mar 3 1y

Executrix' Notice.

Having qualified as Executrix upon the estate of the late D. A. Ray, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same to me on or before April 14th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please pay the same without delay, either to myself or to D. H. Ray, my agent.

CAROLINE E. RAY,
Executrix of D. A. Ray.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 9, 1887. apl 14-6t

JUST IN!

LARGE LOT TINWARE.

Country merchants please send in your orders. For the ladies I have Milk Pails and Pans, Watering-Pots, Biscuit and Cake Cutters, Fly Traps, Oil Stoves and Wicks, Wire Dish Covers and the nicest Fruit and Vegetable Strainer ever seen. Also Glass Berry Dishes, China Tea Sets, Soda and Mineral Water Tumblers, &c.

may 12-2t W. N. TILLINGHAST.

WARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

FOR

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

Now when the buds begin to show,
'Tis time for young and old to know
That *Fevers, Lassitude* and all
The ills at *Indigestion's* call,
With every trouble, ache or pain,
That follows in the *Bilious* train,
Will scatter, like the thieves of night,
Before a glass of SELTZER bright.

may 12 6m

Salem High School,

HUNTLEY, SAMPSON CO., N. C.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL.

SINCE ESTABLISHED, in 1874, THIS SCHOOL has never been in a more flourishing condition than it now is. The School has

FIVE TEACHERS,
(including the Principal),

And the Roll Has Reached 101 Members.

Nowhere in North Carolina can a better school be found for the same expense.

NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Board $6.00 per Month.

Tuition $1.25 to $3.50 per Month.

And the instruction and discipline is as thorough and complete as can be found in any Academy or High School.

☞ New catalogue will be ready by June 1st. Address MARION BUTLER,
may 12 3m Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gentlemen—I have used PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY for Rheumatism, and found it to be the best and quickest of any I have ever used, and I have used a good many different kinds.
Respectfully,
JNO. CULBRETH.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 27, 1887.

PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gents—The bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy I bought of you is all O. K. I took half of it with so much benefit that I stopped. It is good.
Yours,
NEILL CLARK.
Manchester, N. C., March 25, 1887.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gentlemen—I have for six years been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and have used many remedies, from which I have never received the benefit that I have from one small bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy.
REV. E. J. EDWARDS.
Cedar Creek, N. C.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Gents—I write to let you know that the demon Rheumatism has at last met its conqueror in Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. May it receive the blessing of every rheumatic on this continent, as it has mine.
Yours truly,
T. H. MCLEAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 27, 1887.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS

In Great Abundance.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

THE

CABINET HATS

Are Unique and the Flowers are Fancy.

New Goods Every Week.

17 HAY STREET. MRS. DYE.
apl 28 tf

BASE BALLS and BATS!

REACH'S

Professional and Amateur Balls

—AND—

Reach's and Spaulding's Bats,

—AT—

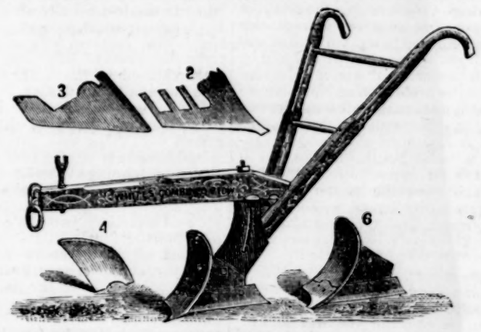
McNEILL & CO'S.

BALLS AND BATS FROM 5 CTS. UP.

apl 28 tf

White's Combined Plow!

STILL ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST PLOW



AS IT COMBINES

FOR ALL WORK ON THE FARM,

A Good Turning Plow with all the Stonewall Cotton and Tobacco Attachments.

PLOWS and CASTINGS for them always on hand. I also offer the BOY DIXIE, ATLAS, STONEWALL, "BOSS," CLIMAX TOBACCO PLOW and all other styles, such as Nos. 10, 35, 40, 50, 48, A 6 and M 6. For sale at LOW PRICES for CASH.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE ON HAND.

CHAS. HAIGH.
feb 24-tf Next Door to People's Bank.

Not an Advertisement,

ONLY A

CARD OF THANKS.

Just one year ago the "MERCHANT MILLS" marked down the price of Meal to consumers to the COST PRICE of Corn. Many kind friends remarked: "Oh, well it won't last long." "He'll soon get sick of it," etc.

However, I'm the heartiest Rooster in the State.
"Red-hot and still heating."
Have doubled my capacity.
Running night and day.
Know nothing about "Hard Times."
And feel so much gratitude to the "blessed people
That I must thank them publicly
For their hearty support,
And advise them to keep up the good work

And Save 25 per cent. Profit on BREAD.

Respectfully,
mar 3-tf JAS D. MCNEILL.

FRESH ROAST

JAVA, LAGUIRA, BLENDED and RIO

Coffees,

Fresh ground when wanted, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.
feb 3 tf

Executors' Notice.

Having qualified as Executors upon the estate of the late Elizabeth Taylor, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to us on or before April 14, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. J. McPHAIL,
H. A. McPHAIL,
Executors.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 9, 1887. ap 14 6w

R. M. NIMOCKS

Is agent for and has in stock the following brands of

FERTILIZERS:

NAVASSA, WILCOX & GIBBS', CHESAPEAKE and AMERICUS

GUANOS,

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,
WILCOX & GIBBS' SUPERPHOSPHATE,
BOYKIN & CARMER'S CHEMICALS,

And Pure German Kainit.

Also, a full line of

TENNESSEE WAGONS and CARTS,

Boy Dixie and Stonewall Plows and Castings,

GROCERIES,

Wagon Harness and Farming Implements.

All offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

mar 3 3m

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., I will, on Monday, June 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of J. A. Johnson, Sr., consisting of about 200 acres adjoining the lands of Neill Smith, Duncan Morrison and others, being the lands on which J. A. Smith, Sr., formerly resided.

Terms of Sale: One-fourth cash, and note and security for balance, to be paid in six months, with interest from sale, and title reserved until all is paid.

J. A. JOHNSON, JR.,
Administrator and Commissioner.
April 20, 1887. may 5 4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEDBERRY'S

Notice for the Past and Future.

As is universally known, BOND E. SEDBERRY has been in the Drug business in Fayetteville for

30 YEARS 30 YEARS

During that time he has been forced to furnish medicine free to scores and scores of poor people who were not able to pay for prescriptions and medicine. Under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to do the best he could to relieve them. This he did, and in the great majority of cases the remedies acted well. The result was that he discovered a valuable remedy for each of the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Summer Complaints, Kidney Trouble, Coughs and Falling off of the Hair.

For reasons best known to himself he has never advertised or pushed them, and perhaps he never will, but if he does they will be called:

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Rheumatic Remedy.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Neuralgia.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Summer Complaint.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Kidney Trouble.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Hair Tonic.

mch 10

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Wide-Awake!

Stock Replenished and Kept Fully Up!

Epicureans know the Toothsome Delights that are to be found in my stock. Now that beef and veal are uninviting, Fulton Market (corned) Beef, Spiced Tripe, Spiced Pig Feet, Chipped Beef (limited), Strictly Fancy No. 1 Mackerel, Springfield Hams, Ferris' M. C. Hams, North Carolina Hams and Cesard's M. C. Breast or Breakfast Strips await your commands.

MY PASTRY FLOUR

is TOO WELL KNOWN for comment. I carry the largest stock of W. G. Wilson's Crackers, the greatest variety and largest stock of Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts and Candies, Canned Meats, Canned Vegetables, Canned Fruits, Glass Goods—Lamb Tongues, Mushrooms, Salads, Catsup, Sauces; Foreign and Domestic Fruits preserved in their own fluid, Extracts and Essences, Imported Olive Oil, Pure Crab Apple Vinegar—4 years old, Royal Baking Powder and all other desirable Baking Powders, Oatmeal, Hominy, Macaroni, Farina, Vermicelli, Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, Fancy Full Cream Mild Summer Cheese, Green and Roasted Coffees—unrivalled, Teas—Black and Green—selected by an expert, Spices of all kinds, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Laundry Starch, Laundry Soaps, Toilet Soaps, Blueing, Blacking, Shoe Dressing and Polish, and anything that can be mentioned and found in First-class Houses.

Glassware, China, Crockery, Tinware, Wood and Willow-ware, Cutlery and Cordage.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

apl 21 tf

NEW GOODS.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET, - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Are receiving daily

New Goods, Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear,

Comprising Comprising

Dress Goods,

In all Shades and Prices.

Hosiery and Underwear.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, NAINSOOK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, AND KING'S RUFFLINGS.

LACES LACES

In Torchon, Oriental and Valenciennes.

Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay street.

Branch Store Wilmington, N. C. tf

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 19, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD—Of Thanks.
EXCURSION—Thursday, 26th.
D. H. BELL—Cumberland House.
A. MOORE—Sweet Mash Tobacco.
A. R. HAWKES—Crystallized Lenses.
C. C. RAILROAD—Change of Schedule.
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—Statement.
FAYETTEVILLE NAT. BANK—Statement.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

To-morrow, the 20th of May, is a State holiday. How many will observe it?

The railroad fare from Fayetteville to the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead is only $5.50 for the round trip.

We understand that the prices for peas North have fallen considerably; that the crop has been a very large one.

The bug which is everywhere attracted by the electric light has made its appearance here in considerable numbers.

Who will take the lead in getting up a Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Fair. It was a success last year, why not try it again?

The rains for the past week have been rather too much for the lowlands, but on our sandhills everything is growing finely. The oat crop looks exceedingly well.

Quite a number of old blank military commissions have been found in our Court House. They all have the signature of D. L. Swain—a signature unmistakable.

The well at the Court House, spoken of last week, should be filled. It is full of trash, and the water cannot be fresh. The neighbors around fear it may breed disease.

Several days ago Maj. Chas. Haigh caught a small mouth chub in Col. Green's fish pond, which, when opened, contained two terrapins of good size. One of them was alive.

We fear that our "crack" shots in the Independent Company may not be able to keep up their reputation, as their guns are new, and they have not had sufficient time to practice with them.

The meeting of the Real Estate Agency which was called to meet last week, has been postponed until after the Company returns from Wilmington. Due notice of meeting will be given.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad Company have added ninety-two more convicts to increase the grading force at or near the Pilot Mountain. They fully expect to finish the entire line by November 1st.

Two negro boys from Bennettsville were arrested for breaking into Mr. Winburn's photograph car on Saturday night. There was not much in it to steal, so we suppose they only wanted a comfortable place to spend the night.

Considerable improvement is going on at the Overbaugh House. The carpenters have been putting in new wood work, and the painters, who are now at work inside, will soon give a fresh coat of paint to the entire front.

As Mrs. Judge Baker and her son were coming from the depot on Monday evening, the front wheels of the carriage were pulled out, letting the carriage fall to the ground. Both Mrs. Baker and her son Willie were considerably bruised.

It will be seen from our Durham correspondent that Messrs. Geo. W. Woodward and Charles Taylor, (both natives of Fayetteville) have been honored by the citizens of Durham. And thus it is, wherever our young men go, their worth is appreciated.

There will be an excursion to Wilson, N. C., on Thursday next 26th, under the auspices of the Hay Street Methodist Church, the excursion is given to the children of the Sunday School, but a general invitation is given to all who buy tickets—a good time is expected.

We were shown on Saturday a lot of beautiful country butter, made by Miss Bessie Robeson. It was a bright golden color, delightfully sweet to smell and taste. Such butter is worth twice as much as oleomargarine or cotton seed oil stuff, which we buy. We wish our market was supplied with it.

We join in the expressed wish of many, that hereafter it will be decidedly better to have the Memorial address delivered in Williams Hall. It is better for the speaker and decidedly more comfortable for the audience; besides, the weather cannot interfere. Raleigh has long since adopted the plan. After the speaking the procession is formed and the march commenced to the cemetery, when the graves are decorated.

Richmond tobacco manufacturers are already looking to the establishment of tobacco warehouses at Mt. Airy and other points on the line for buying tobacco for the manufactories at Richmond. It seems to us that this is exactly the thing that ought to be done by some one in Fayetteville. Build a manufactory here and buy the tobacco at Mt. Airy; the tobacco made here is not fit for fillers, and it will have to be bought elsewhere if a factory is established, which, we hope, is beyond doubt.

The strawberry crop has proved to be a very large one. Quantities have been shipped, and still there has been an abundance for home use. Messrs. Breece, Westbrook, Smith, McLean, Huske and Pearce have all been shippers. The various varieties show that our truckers are not behind the age.

We do not believe there is a town in the State that presents in Spring a more beautiful appearance than Fayetteville. Its numerous shade trees on every street, its many picturesque views, its handsome flower gardens, and hot-house flowers which now beautify the piazzas and yards, all give to our town an attractive and pleasing aspect.

Maj. Charles Haigh and Mr. J. D. McNeill spent last week fishing at Orton, 15 miles below Wilmington. They report that their success was beyond anything even dreamed of; that if they were to tell how many they caught it would be considered a fable. It was one of the times when they could tell a fish story and then not be believed.

A country darkey, on seing the electric light suspended in the street, asked a knowing one of the dark race, "What's dat?" He was told that it was an electric light. "Who's 'lected?" he asked. "Why, Cleveland, of course," was the reply. To which the country darkey answered, "Well, when will dem white folks quit buldozing we niggers?"

A change of schedule took place on Monday on both the Carolina Central and the C. F. & Y. V. Railroads, so that they now make close connection in going and coming. The C. C. train leaves Wilmington at 7:45 A. M. and arrives at Fayetteville at 1:30 P. M. Parties from Wilmington can now come to Fayetteville, spend an hour or so, and return to Wilmington the same night. See schedule.

We notice that Mr. S. G. Worth is again hatching fish. He is now engaged as specialist by the U. S. Fish Commission. He was in Charlotte a few days ago with Capt. Ellis. They had twelve hundred thousand shad eggs, which they were carrying to the Catawba and Congaree rivers. Many of the eggs hatched while the car was in Charlotte. Mr. Worth is now in a business that suits his taste.

The Commencement Exercises of Davis School, LaGrange, N. C., will take place Wednesday, June 8th. Hon. W. E. Cameron, ex-Governor of Virginia, will deliver the address before the Jefferson Literary Society. Gen. E. W. Moise, of S. C., will deliver the address before the Washington Literary Society. The Cadet Battalion will be officially inspected and reviewed by Inspector General F. H. Cameron, N. C.

If all the farms around Fayetteville look as well as Mr. W. Weldon Huske, then it would be well to predict a good crop. His fields are beautifully prepared, perfectly clean, and there does not appear to be a missing place in all his cotton rows. His corn also looks well. Mr. Huske is gradually getting into the trucking business—his whole place, his horses, colts, cows and hogs are all in capital condition, and there is an appearance of thrift about the whole establishment.

We are glad to hear that the case of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company et al., libellants, against the steamer *Cape Fear*, which was tried at the recent session of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, has been decided in favor of the steamer *Cape Fear*. The *Cape Fear* was charged with setting fire to a cargo of cotton and naval stores on a flat attached to the steamer *Murchison*, communicated by sparks from her smoke-stack. The amount involved was $4,500. Messrs. Russell & Ricaud were counsel for the Insurance Company and Col. A. M. Waddell for the *Cape Fear*. The *Cape Fear* is owned principally by parties in this town, and considerable interest has been felt in the result. They all say that their case was admirably handled by Col. Waddell, and give him much praise.

The brick-work on the Hotel "LaFayette" has now been completed to the third story, and it will not be many weeks before the brick-work is entirely finished. We cannot help feeling that this will be the best advertisement our town has ever had. The owners have proven their faith by their works in her onward progress, and it insures it in a great measure, for if well kept, and travelers be assured of finding a comfortable and pleasant place to stop at, they will not keep the secret to themselves; they will be sure to tell it to their friends and they to theirs, and thus our town will be advertised—not only the hotel and its bountiful fare and pleasant accommodations, but the place, which has been blessed by nature with all that is necessary to comfort and health, good society, pure water and fresh air. It is now easy of access. The three enterprising men, Starr, Thornton and Williams, who have backed their faith by their money, should receive the thanks of every Fayettevillian.

Court is still in session. The docket was a very long one, and many cases—very important ones—have occupied a whole day; so that Judge Clark has not been able to clear the docket as quickly as he is wont. We have visited the session of the Court several times, and were impressed with his patience, his calmness and the clearness with which he expounded the law to lawyers and jury. Judge Clark has been highly praised, but not more than he deserves. He preserves the dignity of the Court, and makes all feel—lawyers, jurors and witnesses—that it is a tribunal that must be respected. His acts have not only been of service in the district in which he presides, but have done much to raise the standard of the judiciary in North Carolina. Our own MacRae and Judge Clark are, we think, much alike—both high-toned, pure, honorable men, deserving of all praise, fit and able to fill any positions in which our people may see fit to place them.

JAPANESE WEDDING.—The novelty of the occasion was sufficient to attract a full house. Every seat was taken, and—what is better—all seemed to enjoy the scene. The bridal party consisted of thirteen—the bride and groom, their fathers and mothers, a go-between and eight beautiful bridesmaids. The scene itself was pretty enough, dressed as they all were in elegant Japanese suits; but the ceremony was peculiarly attractive, and the constant tea drinking was exceedingly amusing to the small-fry. The bride was beautifully dressed in white satin, with an elegant white veil, while diamonds flashed whenever she moved. The veil was fastened with a golden crescent, studded with diamonds, and from her necklace hung diamond pendants. Her ear-rings had diamond settings. She alone was pretty enough to gaze upon, but surrounded by such an array of elegantly dressed bridesmaids, it was a picture fit to be placed upon the canvas.

After the wedding the entire company arranged themselves in tableau, which was a scene worth beholding, and as the curtain fell the continued applause forced them to repeat it. The scenery was fine. Japanese fans, lanterns, &c., &c., were so artistically arranged as to add greatly to the scene, and the effect was striking. Everyone enjoyed it.

After this Miss Mamie Garrason sang, in accompaniment to the harp, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea." The rapturous applause which greeted her as she ceased exhibited the delight of the audience. Her singing was very fine, and was greatly appreciated.

Ice cream and strawberries were then partaken of, and thus ended the evening. The proceeds of the entertainment, $152, were for the benefit of the Methodist Church.

On Saturday evening, at the request of many who were afraid to venture out in such fickle weather, the scene was repeated to a large audience, at reduced rates.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RY. CO.—From the report of Mr. J. W. Fry, Supt., we clip the following, showing the operations of this road from April 1st, 1886, to March 31st, 1887. The gross earnings were:

From freight,	$165,794 56
From passengers,	47,292 85
From express,	1,968 42
From mail,	8,101 46
From miscellaneous,	12,908 76
Total,	$236,066 05

The operating expenses were:

For conducting transportation,	$38,374 38
For motive power,	30,747 71
For maintenance of cars,	7,385 67
For maintenance of way,	26,203 42
For general expenses,	21,769 74
Total,	$124,480 92
Earnings over expenses,	$111,585 13

Per cent. of expenses, 52.73.

This is a capital exhibit, and goes to show that when this road is completed it will prove to be a paying investment. The whole road is in excellent condition, and the progress made in its extension to Mount Airy is sufficient to warrant the officers in saying that it will be finished to that point by Nov. 1st. Then will come the question whether to Wilmington or elsewhere.

THE DEATH OF MRS. MARY B. GILCHRIST.—The remains of Mrs. Mary Blaine Gilchrist, widow of the late Rev. Adam Gilchrist, arrived here from Jacksonville, Florida, on the Monday evening train, via Wilson, and her funeral took place from the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Gilchrist was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on August 6th, 1800, and died at Jacksonville, Fla., the home of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Baker, on May 13th, 1887. Her husband, the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, was the beloved Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at this place for more than twenty years, and his remains lie buried in the cemetery here; and here his wife, who has survived him for twenty-five years, desired to be interred. Fayetteville was, indeed, her true home. Mrs. Gilchrist's death will be sadly felt, for her tender heart and lavish hand have made her loss fall heavy upon many sorrowing friends. Her church, the Presbyterian, was her love, and she has erected one in Florida that will always bear testimony to her generosity.

The coffin was lavishly strewn with flowers, palms and sheaves of wheat, and was placed in the old graveyard beside her husband. The following were the pall bearers: S. C. Rankin, E. T. McKethan, G. G. Myrover, Dr. J. W. McNeill, M. E. Dye, W. L. Hawley.

PIC-NIC.—Mr. J. E. Reid, who takes great pleasure in contributing to the pleasure of the little ones, gathered up a dozen or more of the little Misses, pretty ones too, on Saturday, and with them all nicely fixed in a large two horse wagon, drove them out to William's pond about seven miles from town—a joyful day they had—but caught only one fish, but what better luck could they expect when the woods fairly rang with their merry voices. Mr. Reid, as well as the children, returned delighted with the days enjoyment and the days sport—he was as happy as the children.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.—The Annual Conference of the Sunday Schools of the Fayetteville District will be held in Fayetteville, beginning on Friday, May 27th, and ending on Sunday, 29th. A very interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion.

NEW MAGISTRATES.—If we are not mistaken, the law requires that the magistrates appointed by the last Legislature shall qualify within three months from the date of their appointment; so that the term i nearly out, or will be about June 4th.

BASE BALL.—The first game of the season was played on Haymount on Friday evening last, between the boys of Haymount and the town boys. Haymount was beaten.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The entire services on Sunday at the Hay Street Methodist Church were devoted to the children. At the morning services the Rev. J. T. Gibbs, the pastor, preached a very interesting and impressive sermon from the text, "Those that seek Me early shall find Me"—Prov. 8, 17. The pastor was earnest in showing to those little ones "the duty and advantage in seeking God in childhood and devoting their lives to Him." In the afternoon, at 4:30 P. M., there was a second service, consisting of well selected Sunday School music, recitations and an address by the pastor, at which service a collection was taken up, 10 per cent. of which goes to the Foreign Missions, and the remainder to aid Sunday Schools in the N. C. Conference. The children seemed specially interested in the services, and the general observance of "Childrens' Day" will do much to interest the little ones in Sunday School work.

The day, the third Sabbath in May of each year, is to be observed in the Methodist Church as "Childrens' Day," in accordance with an enactment of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and hereafter on that day the preaching and public service will be of a character to interest and instruct the children.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry left on steamer *Cape Fear* yesterday morning at 7 o'clock on their way to join in the Encampment of the 2d Regiment at Wilmington. A short while after leaving, the repeated blowing of the whistle attracted quite a crowd, and soon the boat was seen nearing the wharf, it was ascertained that when five miles below Fayetteville, that Bob Perry had accidently, but seriously wounded Tom Drake. The shooting was accidental, the pistol, a 22 calibre, going off without his knowing how or why. The wound is a serious one, the ball entering the breast a little to the right of the centre. Drake was immediately brought up town to the drug store of T. W. Broadfoot & Co., and Drs. McDuffie, Hodges and McSwain dressed the wound.

At this writing the condition of Drake is critical. No blame is attached to Perry, it was a purely accidental affair. Rob Perry, aged 14, and Tom Drake, aged 18, both colored, were acting as servants to the company.

We are in receipt of an invitation to the "Regimental Encampment Ball" at Wilmington, complimentary to the visiting military companies of the Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard, by the Wilmington Light Infantry, at the City Hall on Friday evening, May 20th. We would be delighted to go.

We also acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the commencement exercises of the Greensboro Female College, May 25 and 26. Annual sermon Sunday, May 22d, by Rev. W. S. Tudor, of Norfolk, Va. Address to the Society of Alumnæ, May 25th, by Bishop W. W. Duncan, of Spartanburg, S. C. Elocution recital, Wednesday, May 25th, at 8:30 P. M. Literary address, Thursday, May 26th, at 11:30 A. M, by Rev. J. F. Crowell, of Fredericksburg, Pa., President elect of Trinity College.

The commencement exercises of the State Colored Normal School at Fayetteville will take place on June 2nd. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. S. McDuffy on Sunday, May 29th, and the literary address delivered by Prof. G. H. Williams. The committee will accept our thanks for an invitation to be present.

Baptist Church May 22nd 1887, morning service at 11 A. M. Night service at 8:15 P. M. By request the subject of the night sermon will be knowledge in the eternal worlds: "Shall we know each other there?"

Personals.

J. H. Currie, Esq., of Wilmington, was in town on Saturday last.

Col. Julius A. Gray and Col. J. W. Fry were here on business last week.

We had a pleasant visit Saturday from Mr. J. J. Stone, former editor of the *Clayton Bud*, but now with the *Wilson Advance*.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske left Tuesday morning to attend the Convention of the Diocese of Eastern North Carolina at Edenton, on the 18th inst.

Col. J. H. Anderson is in town this week. He is still representing the house of Tefft, Weller & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in New York.

Solicitor McNeill and Col. W. F. French, of Robeson, Messrs. C. C. Lyon, of Bladen, and W. E. Murchison, of Moore, were in attendance upon court last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Southgate left for their home in Durham on Tuesday morning. Mrs. S. has been spending some time in Fayetteville with her sister, Mrs. A. S. Huske.

Miss Annie Hunt Green, of this town, who has been attending school at Greensboro Female College, has returned home.

Col. J. W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh; is in the city, attending court.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected by Geo. A. Thomson.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	8@8½	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	12½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	8½@9	IRON—	
Shoulders,	7	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	9@10	LARD—	
Hams,	15@16	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	8	Western,	9@10
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	25@40
On foot,	3½	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	19@20	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50@60
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	2.50
CHICKENS,	15@25	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	11@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6½
FODDER,	75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	65	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas,	75	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 10 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was quiet yesterday at 29 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 70 and 80 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Mash Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

A. MOORE.

may 19 tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Fayetteville National Bank

AT FAYETTEVILLE,

In the State of North Carolina, at the close of business May 13, 1887.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$234,376 17
Overdrafts,	1,652 27
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	319 27
Due from other National banks,	5,704 37
Due from State Banks and bankers,	672 50
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	12,020 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,418 67
Premiums paid,	4,290 00
Checks and other cash items,	2,216 56
Bills of other Banks,	5,635 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	585 60
Specie,	14,597 06
Legal tender notes,	12,350 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund,	500 00
Total,	$398,588 19

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	$200,000 00
Surplus fund,	40,000 00
Undivided profits,	11,074 76
National Bank notes outstanding,	38,320 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	74,336 23
Demand certificates of deposit,	11,730 00
Cashier's checks outstanding,	1,635 00
Due to other National Banks,	10,829 74
Due to State Banks and bankers,	2,946 48
Notes and bills re-discounted,	7,705 98
Total,	$398,588 19

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, } S. S.

I, William Huske, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1887. W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Directors.

may 19-1t

Carolina Central R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 1. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 3. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	12:50 p. m.	2:33 a. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:15 p. m.	.....
Leave Charlotte,	4:32 p. m.	6:35 a. m. ar'iv
Leave Lincolnton,	6:17 p. m.	
Leave Shelby,	7:40 p. m.	
Arrive Rutherfordton,	9:10 p. m.	

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 2. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 4. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Rutherfordton,	7:15 a. m.	
Leave Shelby,	8:48 a. m.	
Leave Lincolnton,	10:07 a. m.	
Leave Charlotte,	12:02 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:30 p. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	3:38 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:30 p. m.	.....
Arrive Wilmington,	9:05 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Maxton to and from Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on C. F. & Y. V. Ry. At Wadesboro with trains to and from Cheraw, Florence and Charleston. Lincolnton to and from Hickory, Lenoir and points on C. & L. Narrow Gauge railroad.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take train No. 1 for Statesville and points on W. N. C. railroad and points west.

Take train No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points southwest. Also for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

No. 3 connects at Wilmington with W. & W. railroad No. 23.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

may 19 tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

In the State of North Carolina at the close of business May 13, 1887.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,	$240,088 67
Overdrafts,	2,089 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	15,262 34
Due from other National Banks,	2,438 76
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	6,765 54
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,356 81
Checks and other cash items,	2,430 95
Bills of other Banks,	457 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	150 81
Specie,	2,691 00
Legal tender notes,	8,950 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	143 00
Total,	$314,959 88

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in,	125,000 00
Surplus fund,	32,000 00
Undivided profits,	9,922 74
National Bank notes outstanding,	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid,	290 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	74,099 23
Demand certificates of deposit,	1,200 47
Cashier's checks outstanding,	100 00
Due to other National Banks,	1,457 44
Notes and bills re-discounted,	42,000 00
Total,	$314,959 88

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, } S. S.

I, E. F. Moore, President of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. F. MOORE, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1887.

J. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

F. W. THORNTON,
J. B. STARR,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
Directors.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public.

Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location.

Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞ Convenient for Drummers.

may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

A CARD.

The "Ladies' Aid Society" of the Methodist Church in Fayetteville take great pleasure in publicly acknowledging their indebtedness to Mr. Nowitzky for his very kind, valuable and most disinterested services in their recent entertainment, the "Mikado Wedding." To Messrs. Rose & Leak, Mr. Frank Thornton, Mr. A. Garrason and Mr. Gaster for valuable articles loaned. To the Fayetteville OBSERVER and Mr. Garrett, for printing and advertising. To Mr. J. M. Brown for freezing cream, and the public generally, who so kindly sustained us.

MRS. M. J. PEMBERTON, Pres.
MISS MARY GREEN, Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION.

Ho for a Good Time!!!

$6.00 WORTH OF GENUINE PLEASURE FOR $1.00.

FAYETTEVILLE TO WILSON

MAY 26, 1887.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC
Of the Hay Street M. E. Sunday School

will be enjoyed by all who join us

THURSDAY, 26TH OF MAY,

as we board the train at 8 o'clock A. M., and fly over the river to Wade, stop at Godwin's before Dunn, and Benson—Four Oaks, at Smithfield Sell-ma

FOR $1.00,

And go buy Jerome, Kenly and Contentnea

FOR $1.00.

FLOP AT WILSON,

where every pleasure awaits us. The managers have arranged for a FREE RIDE for everyone showing an excursion ticket on Thursday's train, May 26, 1887.

REFRESHING REFRESHMENTS SOLD ON TIME.

Regular fare to Wilson $2.25. $5.00 Round Trip.

FOR $1.00

we will take you there and bring you back.

The attractions that await us call to mind the rapid growth of our largest cities. Behold the spontaneous and unprecedented growth of Wade, Godwin, Dunn, Benson, Four Oaks, Smithfield, Selma, Jerome, Kenley and Contentnea, cities, but 18 months old, springing from shades of a barren waste, plowed up by the Iron Horse and, and by money made bright beacons of splendor to cheer the traveler, delight the eye and make rich these hives of industry.

Come with us and we Wilson-Son-Take by the hand and embrace,

FOR $1.00,

the pleasures and hospitality of our sister city.

MAY 26TH, 1887.

UNPRECEDENTED PRICES:

Adults—Reserved Car Seats	$1.50
Children— " " "	.75
Regular Tickets	1.00
Children under 12	.50

☞ Tickets for sale at Sedberry's Drug Store, Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store, W. W. Cole's, G. A. Thomson's, and at Depot and all Stations.

B. E. SEDBERRY, G. A. THOMSON,
W. W. COLE, J. M. LAMB,
may 19 1t Committee.

Combined with Great Refracting Power

They are as Transparent and Colorless as Light Itself,

And for softness of endurance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the writer to read for hours without fatigue. In fact, they are

Perfect Sight Preservers

Testimonials from the leading physicans in the United States, governors, senators, legislators, stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.

ALL EYES FITTED,

And the Fit Guaranteed by
B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.

These glasses are not supplied to peddlders at any price.

A. K. HAWKES,
WHOLESALE DEPOTS { ATLANTA, GA. / AUSTIN, TEXAS.
may 19 ¢m

NOTICE.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

I have just received a nice, selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which I am selling at Rock Bottom Prices.

Seersucker Suits of all kinds, a nice stock of Summer Pants, Straw Hats for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Boys until you can't rest. Lawns from 4 to 12½ cents per yard. Calico in proportion. Dress Goods of many kinds, Shirts from 25 cents to $2.50. Pants Cloth, a nice variety. I think I am not risking too much to say I have

The Nicest and Cheapest Stock of Shoes

ever offered to the good people of Hope Mills.

Groceries Always on Hand.

G. A. Gambrill Flour—from Patapsco down. Tinware and Hardware, Tobacco a specialty. The Old Rip still stands to the front.

Thanking the public for past favors, I solicit their future patronage. Very Respectfully,

JAMES H. JOHNSON.
may 12-tf Hope Mills, N. C.

Established 1845.

W. & J. SLOANE

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Wilton,
Axminster,
Moquette,
Velvet,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels
and Ingrain CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, CORTICINE, MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS AND FLOOR CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Upholstery Goods.

The Largest Assortment in the United States at Very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.

Broadway, 18th & 19th sts. NEW YORK.

apl 7 3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Warren Prior & Son was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2nd day of May, 1887. W. S. Prior purchasing the interest of Warren Prior and continuing the business. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation of the matters of the late firm of Warren Prior & Son. WARREN PRIOR,
W. S. PRIOR.

A CARD.

Having disposed of my interest in the jewelry business to W. S. Prior, I bespeak for him the patronage so kindly bestowed by a generous public upon me for the past fifty-three years, and in thanking them for their manifestation of confidence, I can assure all of the pleasant reflection it will be to me in my retirement. WARREN PRIOR.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Warren Prior in the late firm of Warren Prior & Son, I this day assume control, management and responsibility of the business lately conducted by Warren Prior & Son, and will continue it under the old firm name of Warren Prior & Son, and shall have the advice and benefit of the long experience of Mr. Warren Prior.

may 12 4t W. S. PRIOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond. Cadberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.

apl 21 tf

We Hope to Benefit THE SECTION

WE LIVE IN.

Last Fall we undertook the shipping of Scuppernong grapes, and succeeded beyond our expectations. Ever since the W. & F. Branch of the W. & W. R. R. was begun, we have been trying to encourage Trucking and Fruit Culture.

This season we expect to ship a large quantities of Fruits and Vegetables. We have been in correspondence with the best commission houses in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other points. We have express rates to all these points. We have a tremendous stock of Crates, Baskets, &c., made by Southside Manufacturing Co., for whom we are Agents—consequently can furnish the Best Packages made, at the Lowest Rates.

We will forward any Produce entrusted to us, and think, we can aid in securing the highest prices for it. We will furnish what information we can with pleasure.

BUT

if you don't want to ship any Produce, remember we have the most convenient Store of its kind in Fayetteville, and that our aim is to please the People. Consequently, if you want anything that can be had in a first-class Grocery Store or in a Hardware House, we have it and will serve you cheerfully.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ap 21 tf

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing, First-class Work and *CASH PRICES*

☞ *All Work delivered when promised.*

apl 21 1y

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Bible Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.

apl 7 tf

Graded School Notice.

PAY UP! PAY UP! PAY UP!

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Graded School, that the Teachers need their money, and must have it. Prompt payment will save trouble and costs, and will greatly oblige.

mar 24-tf TREASURER

Trustee's Sale.

On Monday, June 6, 1887, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville, I will sell by public auction One Hundred Acres of Land on Little Cross Creek about three miles northwest from Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of Smith and others and commonly known as "The Ruffin Vaughn Land." The purchaser will be required to pay one-third in cash and give note for balance, to be paid in six months, with 8 per cent. interest from sale, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Assignee of Ruffin Vaughn.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1887. may 5 4t

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED.—A man of good business ability and experience, who can furnish $500 to $1,000 Cash, with references. To such, exclusive territory in North Carolina for the sale of three Proprietary Articles, at present in great demand, will be sold by the Manufacturers. Address

"BUSINESS."
may 5 tf Lock Box No. 225 Norfolk, Va.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address

CALHOUN.

[Miss E. B. Cheesborough.]

When truth looked through her starry heights
And called for champions brave,
He heard the summons and went forth
His native South to save.

Her balance in his honest hands
Fair Justice eager placed,
While Wisdom, with her radiant crown,
His subtile genius graced.

The Constitution was his star,
And, guided by its light,
He strove to steer the ship of State
Through darkness of the night.

Dishonor, worse to him than death,
He sternly kept at bay,
And on the whitest heights of Truth,
Serenely took his way.

Invincible in logic stern,
All potent in debate,
He sent the arrows winging back
To the envenomed heart of hate.

He bore the odium of reproach
While battling for the right;
His prophet voice in clarion tones
Foretold the coming night,

When the suns would set o'er fields of blood,
And stars shine o'er the same,
When War's dread touches, hot and red,
O'er Southern homes would flame.

O, prophet of the eagle eye!
O, patriot without stain!
Thou'st made a priceless gift to us
In thy untarnished name.

For this we've sought to honor thee,
Great champion of the Truth:
And fain would have this hallowed spot
A Mecca for our youth.

That journeying hither they may learn
To battle for the right,
Bearing Truth's oriflamme aloft,
Undaunted in the fight.

Through all our golden jasmine bowers,
And through magnolia's bloom,
One name we'll waft on wings of love,
Thy honored name, CALHOUN.

AGRICULTURE.

Early Corn.

[W. F. Brown in Home and Farm.]

All the early varieties of corn are dwarfish, but also prolific, as they bear quite close planting and often bear two ears to the stalk. Marble-head, Early Minnesota, Cory, and Early Boynton, or Tom Thumb, are all good, extra early kinds. They may be planted early, some weeks before we would plant field corn, as they are quite hardy and will endure some frost. They may be planted three feet by two, three stalks in a hill, which gives nearly 22,000 stalks to the acre, and an acre ought to yield, in a good season, two thousand ears. The land should be rich, and it will pay to use manure in the drill as well as plowed into the soil. Begin cultivating before it comes up, if the land becomes packed, and continue it just as often as you can until it tassels. There is no danger of your working it too often. A hand can plow an acre over in a fourth of a day, and I believe that four extra plowings will make it a week earlier, and as this will usually mean from two to five cents more a dozen for the crop, it will be seen that it is profitable work. The greatest profit will be made from the earliest and latest crops, and in my latitude I plant for late the Stowell Evergreen from June 28th to July 6th, usually as a second crop, where early potatoes, peas, etc., have been marketed, or an old strawberry bed plowed down. This variety must be planted a little wider than the small early kinds, but grow well three by three and a half feet, with three stalks to a hill, which will give twelve thousand stalks to the acre, and should yield not less than one thousand ears. If the trucker keeps enough cows to eat the fodder, it will pay all the expense of growing the crop and the rest of the land, leaving the crop sold as net profit. The Evergreen sweet corn yields an abundant crop of fodder, and acre of it, after the ears are marketed, will feed from eight to ten cows for a month.

One Acre and One Cow.

[Exchange.]

This is the advice of an old man who tilled the soil for forty years: I am an old man, upwards of three score years, during two score of which I have been a tiller of the soil. I cannot say that I am now, but I have been rich and have all that I need, do not owe a dollar, have given my children a good education, and when I am called away will leave enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience taught me that one acre of land well prepared and wellcultivated produces more than two which receives only the same amount used on one. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed is more profitable than twokept on the same amount necessary to keep one well. One acre of clover or grass is worth two of cotton where no clover or grass is raised. No farmer who buys oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the sheriff away from his door in the end. The farmer who never reads the papers; sneers at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken down fences and complains of bad seasons. The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage soon has no business to attend to.

Southern Silos.

[Dr. W. L. Jones in Southern Cultivator for May.]

Silos may be built wholly under ground, or partly below, and partly above; when built below the temperature is more uniform, and that tends to the the preservation of the ensilage; but, on the contrary, there is some risk of the creeping in of water, and this necessitates the having of drain pipes at bottom. A two or three-inch iron or sewer pipe, with a trap to prevent air from entering the silo, is called for. In our climate, where there is little danger of ensilage freezing in winter, we rather incline to think that cheap plank silos, built mainly above ground answer well enough—say four feet under ground and six or eight above. Set six or eight-inch posts four feet apart, putting them at least three feet in the ground; plank up closely both inside and outside, and fill up space between with dirt well rammed in. The dimension of a silo is quite an important matter; it should be deep and narrow—length unimportant—but it should be divided length-wise into compartments eight to ten feet long, so that the ensilage may be taken out of one compartment without disturbing or exposing that in another. As ensilage is injured by long exposure, it is to be avoided. Begin at the top of a compartment and take off layer after layer downward. This is the easiest method to get it out and involves least exposure.

CAPTIONS TO THE ACTS

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at Its Session of 1887—Some of Those of Special Interest to Our Readers.

Chap. 135—an act to raise revenue. The revenue act (already printed for distribution). Poll tax sixty cents; general State tax twenty cents on $100.

Chap. 143—an act to amend section 2,816 of The Code. For impounding stock, impounder may demand ten cents instead of fifty and ten cents a day for keeping instead of twenty-five; but only when stock was willfully let at large.

Chap. 144—an act for the better protection of laborers. Owners or agents of vessels before paying "boss" stevedore to see that laborers are paid; may refuse final settlement until owner satisfied that laborers are paid; owner paying in violation, liable; "boss" making false statement may be indicted.

Chap. 146—an act to amend section 1,276 of The Code. When mortgagee dies before debt is paid, his executor or administrator shall have power to sell under the mortgage.

Chap. 160—an act to authorize the commissioners of Harnett county to levy a special tax for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the court-house and jail in said county. May levy special tax for 1887 to repair court-house and jail, ten cents on one hundred dollars; election to be held.

Chap. 163—an act to establish Red Springs Township, in Robeson county. Red Springs township formed from part of Smith's township.

Chap. 167—an act to incorporate the Harnett County Railroad Company. J. P. Hodges and others incorporated; railroad from Raleigh to Lillington, and on to connect with other railroads; subscription by counties and townships; powers to condemn lands, to consolidate, &c.

Chap. 169—an act to amend the Insurance Law. Insurance law not to apply to benevolent associations (like Royal Arcanum, etc.): *Provided*, they do not solicit business through agents; fees for certifying statement of companies to be applied to expense of executing insurance law; any person violating the provisions of insurance law to be prosecuted by sheriff; upon insurance effected in companies not authorized to do business in North Carolina, broker or agent to pay two per centum tax; section 5, chapter 178, Laws 1885, repealed.

Chap. 174—an act to require banks incorporated within this State, and private banks, to make stated reports to the State Treasurer. All banks to make reports to State treasurer when called for, not less than twice each year, treasurer to call for report; publication of reports; blank forms to be furnished; penalty for failing to make report; to make false reports a felony.

Chap. 177—an act to amend chapter 34, vol. 2, of The Code of North Carolina, relating to dentistry. Section 3148, The Code, amended; no person to practice dentistry without a certificate from the board of examiners, not to apply to dentist holding diploma from chartered dental institution; failure to register to work forfeiture of certificate; fee for examination; provisions for registration of dentists.

Chap. 178—an act in relation to the superior courts of Cumberland county. March and November criminal terms abolished; first three days of May and November civil terms to be devoted to criminal cases.

Chap. 184—an act to amend chapter 131, laws of 1873 and 1874. Chairman of board of commissioners of Bladen and Cumberland appointed commissioners to ascertain indebtedness which Cumberland shall pay to Bladen. Tax to be levied in Beaver Dam township of Cumberland county only.

Chap. 185—an act in regard to certain railroad subscription. When township subscription made to Harnett County Railroad, taxes levied in county upon the railroad to be applied to payment of interest on the bonds.

Chap. 186—an act to provide for the support of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Thirty-seven thousand dollars annually appropriated for 1887 and 1888 for support and repairs. Annual appropriation of thirty-six thousand dollars in Acts, 1885, repealed.

Chap 187—an act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to regulate freight rates, laws of 1887, and ratified on the 1st day of February, 1887." In construing "shorter distance," same amount may be charged for twenty-mile distances, which is made the unit; continuous connecting roads may be considered as one road; provision in the act of February 1st that it shall not be construed to mean that more may be charged for equal quantities in car-loads shorter than longer distance, stricken out; railroads not required to regulate charges for shorter distance by proportion of through rates between terminal, junctional or competitive points, nor to interstate traffic; not to apply to freight for charitable purposes, fairs, &c., nor to excursions, &c.

Chap. 191—an act to save time and expense in appeals in criminal cases. Appeal not to stay judgement; perfecting appeal to work stay of execution during pendency of appeal. Upon receipt of certificate from Supreme Court of "no error," except in capital case, clerk superior court to issue execution to sheriff, requiring him to execute judgement. Judgment for fines to be docketed and be lien upon real estate, and to be stayed only upon appeal bond.

Chap. 192—an act concerning appeals. Stay of execution of appeal in title 13, chapter 10 of The Code, not to vacate judgment which remains a lien. Section 435 amended by inserting for last three lines that no execution shall issue during appeal. Section 962 amended, providing that judgment shall be entered according to certificate; case to stand for trial at first term if new trial granted; in criminal cases not capital, clerk to notify sheriff if judgment affirmed and sentence to be executed; if new trial, it stands for trial at first term. In capital case clerk Superior Court to certify decision to governor who issues warrant of execution to sheriff; section 1234 amended, appeal only to stay execution.

Chap. 193—an act to promote the efficiency of the State Guard. Governor may detail any officer for regular or special duty, at expense not exceeding four dollars per day, section 3257 amended. Companies to be paid three hundred dollars instead of one hundred and fifty dollars, section 3289 amended; commander of each regiment allowed one hundred dollars for necessary expenses.

Chap. 199—an act to regulate the sale of seed cotton. Unlawful to buy or sell seed cotton unless person buying shall enter in a book the date of transaction, person selling amount and price; book to be open to inspection. Person violating to be guilty of misdemeanor within justices' jurisdiction. When sale is proven burden of proof upon defendant to show that record was kept.

Chap. 202—an act for the relief of maimed Confederate soldiers. Maimed Confederate soldeirs who lost one hand and one foot allowed pension of sixty dollars as those who lost both hands or both feet.

(To be continued.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BOYKIN'S
Worm Killer.
"THE BEST SELLING VERMIFUGE IN THE MARKET."

The Most Reliable Worm Destroyer in Use.

Recipe furnished to any regular Physician when requested.

We have never asked for a certificate. We have some of the strongest ever given—all sent without solicitation. Some of them with the request that we publish for the benefit of all children suffering with worms. The bottle is larger than usual. The Vermifuge the best in the market. The price as low as any—then why not use it? Read a few only of the many evidences of its merit.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.—Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "Worm Killer." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a chow-chow jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

DUCK CREEK, N. C., May 8, 1884.—Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sirs: Mr. A Rudd, a very respectable customer of mine, gave a half teaspoonful of "Worm Killer" to a child last week, and the result was 35 worms. Mr. Daniel Pines used it with still better results; 75 worms from one child; of course my sales will be large. Truly, E. S. SMITH.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians andfarmers in South Carolina. He writes, "That a negro girl 10 years old, took two or three doses of 'Worm Killer,' and passed 366 worms." R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Dated, Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.

Dr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says Dr. Boykin's "Worm Killer" brought over 109 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than any other worm medicine.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Do not let your Druggist or General Dealer put you off with some OTHER. Ask for "Boykin's Worm Killer," and get it.

☞Any M. D. can prescribe it, and many do.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 North Liberty Street,
feb 24-2m Baltimore, Md.

Tutt's Pills
CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twen y four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

mar 24 1y

IF YOU WANT THE BEST,
—GO TO—
W. R. WICKER
FOR THE VERY BEST AND PUREST
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Tobacco and Cigars.

PURE OLD MONTICELLO,
GOLDEN CROWN,
OLD CABINET,
LUCY HINTON,
PATAPSCO,
NORTH CAROLINA
RYE WHISKIES.
CORN WHISKEY.
The Purest, for Dyspeptics.

RUM. WINES, Foreign and Domestic. **GIN.**
Tobacco and Cigars.

A Full Line.

The Plowman,	SILVER VEIL. Not that worn by the mysterious, prophet, but smoked by him. *Finest in town.*	Farmer's Friend,
Silver Lake,		Red Cap,
Pamatelas,		Carolinas,
High Life.		All the Go.

SANS SOUCI.—Warranted to make "free from care," as was the "Great Fritz" at Potsdam. Try them. mar 3-3m

For Rent.

A two story Six Room Dwelling on Russell Street. Good Garden; water on the lot. Possession given May 15th, 1887. W. S. COOK.
may 5 tf

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES
ALWAYS SATISFACTORY
EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS
ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED
MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
McMILLAN BROS.,
mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

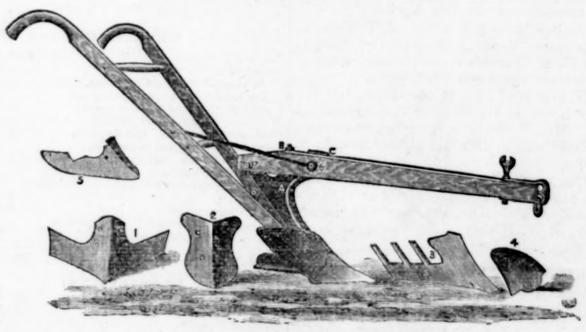
The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our **PATENT ROLLER FLOURS** are chiefly manufacfured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the **"PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE"** COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family,	North Point Family,	Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra,	Chesapeake Extra,	Baldwin Family,
Cape Henry Family,	Bedford Family.	

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 19 6m

COAL! COAL!!
Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.
Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.
Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves.
TIN WARE.
ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.
TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.
☞ *We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths.* ☜
Tin Roofing and Guttering.
LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS
Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.
Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.
feb 1 tf **McMILLAN BROS.**

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
HAVE ON HAND ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF DAISY PLOWS.



—ALSO—
Watt Plows, Stonewall and Carolina Cotton Plows,
Iron Age Cultivators, Double Shovels,
PLOW CASTINGS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hames, Trace Chains,
OLD HICKORY WAGONS
—AND—
CART WHEELS,
With a large stock of HEAVY GROCERIES. Almost everything the farmer wants can be had here, at prices to suit the hard times.
feb 3 tf

SEED OATS AND RYE,
—THE BEST GRADES OF—
Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps. Starch, Batting, Yarns, and STAPLE NOTIONS,
CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,
—AT—
E. T. McKETHAN'S,
MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
feb 1 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,
RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.
☞Orders filled direct from magazine.☜
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales,
At Factory Prices.
A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
I am still manufacturing
The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.
☞I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

MUSHROOMS.
Olives, Chili Sauce, Pickled Onions, Mixed Pickles, Plain Pickles, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Clams, Clam Chowder, Shrimps, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Salmon and Lobsters, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

THE
Aurora Watch
Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.
—THE—
Aurora Watch
Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.
—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son
Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.
—o-o—
—SELECT YOUR—
WEDDING RING
—AND—
Bridal Presents
—OF—
PRIOR,
THE JEWELER.
feb 1 tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

"MERCHANT MILLS."
EXTRA NOTICE.
As I am determined to make the "Merchant Mills" the
"GRAND COMMISSARY"
for bread of all kinds, and my capacity being totally inadequate to supply my demands, I have added a large stock of extra nice FAMILY FLOUR'S, from the famous mills of
JENCKES & CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.
which I offer to the trade generally at popular prices. Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine my stocks and prices. Don't be bashful, but call around and see. No trouble to show goods.
Respectfully,
mar 31-tf JAS. D. McNEILL.

E. A. POE,
Manufacturer of BRICK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State.
apl 21 tf

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT.
FRENCH PRUNES,
EVAPORATED PEACHES,
TURKISH PRUNES,
MALAGA GRAPES.
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F.
REMEMBER, YOU WILL
Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,
PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at
R. T. SCANLIN'S,
Agent, No. 47 Person Street.
feb 3 tf

A new lot of those elegant
PIN MONEY PICKLES,
put up by a Richmond, Va., lady,
—AT—
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

E. F. MOORE
OFFERS TO THE TRADE
Guano, Acid, Kainit.
3,000 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1,000 Bags Acid.
1,000 Bags German Kainit.
Corn, Flour, Oats.
1,000 Bushels Corn.
1,000 Bushels Oats.
100 Barrels Flour.
—ALSO—
Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Soap, Molasses, Cotton Hoes, Tobacco, &c.
All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.
E. F. Moore.
feb 3 tf

I. A. MURCHISON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ALSO AGENT FOR
Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.
Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17 tf

Lead and Oil.
We have just received the largest lot of
Brooklyn White Lead
—AND—
Linseed Oil
Ever Before Brought to This Market.
We bought in large quantities in order to get a SPECIAL DISCOUNT, and propose to give the trade THE ADVANTAGE OF IT.
You will find no trouble in selecting a color from our stock of
READY-MIXED PAINT.
We guarantee satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves at
T. W. Broadfoot & Co's. Drug Store.
feb 17 tf

U. S. Internal Revenue,
DEP'Y COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 4TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following described article of personal property has been seized by me at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 12th day of April 1887, for violation of Section 3328, Revised Statutes of the United States, viz:
One package CORN WHISKEY, containing about 16 gallons. Key & Co., supposed owners.
Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby notified and requested to come forward and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date and show cause why the same should not be forfeited to the United States.
W. H. YARBOROUGH,
apl 21-1m Collector 4th District N. C.

Express Steamboat Co.
THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,
CAPT. J. C. SMITH,
will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on
Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.
Returning, will leave Wilmington at
2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.
☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD

is to the kitchen what pure, sweet butter is to the table—essential.
HUME, CLEARY & CO.,
Washington, D. C.
Consumers state that it goes so much further than the ordinary article that it is by far the most economical to use, and being absolutely pure can be substituted for butter in all classes of cooking. Don't be imposed on by inferior goods.
All our kettles have our trade mark stamped in the side and colored red.
G. CASSARD & SON.,
Baltimore, Md.,
Curers of the Celebrated "Star Brand" Mild-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
☞For sale by leading grocers. apl 21

Royal Baking Powder,
Soc. Foam, Carolina, Household Bread Preparation, Patapsco and Cream Tartar
in stock at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—TRY—
Cheese and Macaroni,
when you need a change; or nice
Chipped Beef Broiled,
carefully furnished at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON

LIVERY.
Excellent Horses
FOR THE
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.
I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady riders especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
A SPECIFIC FOR
WOMAN'S DISEASES
—SUCH AS—
Painful Menstruation, Profuse Menstruation, Suppressed Menstruation, Scanty Menstruation, Irregular Menstruation or Monthly Sickness.
If taken during the CHANGE OF LIFE, great suffering and danger will be avoided. ☞Send for book "MESSAGE TO WOMEN," mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 31 1y

Hay, Coal, Ice, Lumber, &c.
AT SMITH'S DEPOT,
Cor. Mumford and Donaldson Sts.,
ta wholesale and retail, in any quantities, and at prices *always as low as anyone can sell.* Delivered in the town or on board the cars.
No. 1 Timothy Hay, from the Valley of Virginia.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
PURE FLINT ICE.
Lightwood and Juniper Posts.
Cypress and Juniper Shingles.
Lumber, well-seasoned or green, of all kinds.
Call and examine my stock; when you need anything in my line, you will know where to find it.
N. H. SMITH,
apl 7 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

To Mexican Soldiers and Their Widows.
The undersigned will procure pensions for Mexican Soldiers and their Widows under the recent Act of Congress. He has a perfect roll of the First Regt N. C. Volunteers, Mexican War, copied from the Adjutant's Books in 1847, and also a perfect list of the deaths and discharges from the same, which is the only one in existence out of the Department at Washington. Pensions procured or information given therefrom at reasonable rates.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan 27-tf

THO. M. HUNTER, D. D. L.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

TIN!
Another big drive in Tinware at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 63 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 35 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 09 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 33 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47. Daily.	No. 45. Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 40 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 37 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 56 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 20 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M. Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M. 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, General Sup't.
JOHN F. DIVINE, Sup't Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
oct 21 tf